



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-91-208
Monday
28 October 1991**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-208

CONTENTS

28 October 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Zaire

More on Political, Domestic Events, Developments	1
France Suspends Aid [AFP]	1
Radio, TV Resume Programming 25 Oct [AFP]	1
Sacred Union Backs General Strike [AFP]	1
Rally of Democrats Supports Tshisekedi [Bukavu Radio]	2
Sacred Union Expels Diaka, RDR [AFP]	2
Unrest in Lower Zaire Province [AFP]	2
Belgian Embassy Evacuation Plans [AFP]	2
Diaka Holds News Conference [Kinshasa TV]	2
Sacred Union Statement Read [Kinshasa Radio]	4
Military High Command Issues Communique [Kinshasa Radio]	4
Diaka Supporters Issue Communique [Kinshasa Radio]	5
Oil Installations Ordered Closed [Libreville Radio]	5
Opposition Newspaper Destroyed [AFP]	5
Democratic Leader's Home Destroyed [AFP]	5
Diaka To Announce Cabinet 28 Oct [AFP]	5
Evacuation of Foreigners Continues [Paris Radio]	6
500 More Foreigners Evacuated [AFP]	6
Mobutu Criticizes Foreign Attitudes [Paris International]	6
Mobutu Vows To Stay in Power [London International]	6
Shabunda Area Supports Tshisekedi [Bukavu Radio]	6
Diaka Views 'Duty of State' [Kinshasa TV]	7
Diplomats Abroad Said Unpaid [AFP]	7

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Patriotic Front Conference Opens, Speeches Made	9
ANC's Sisulu: Government 'Major Obstacle' [Umtata Radio]	9
PAC's Makwetu Speech Cited [Johannesburg Radio]	9
OAU Poised for Fact-Finding Mission [Umtata Radio]	9
ANC Papers on Constitution, Government [SAPA]	9
Minister Viljoen Criticizes Conference [Umtata Radio]	10
Conservative Party Criticizes Violence Commission [Umtata Radio]	10
National Service for White Males To Continue [Johannesburg Radio]	10
Some Students Oppose 'Conscription' [SOWETAN 25 Oct]	10
25 Oct Press Review on Current Events, Issues [THE CITIZEN, etc.]	11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Opposition FNLA Criticizes MPLA Governance [Luanda Radio]	13
Dos Santos Deplores Continued Detention of POWs [ANGOP]	13

Madagascar

'Alternative Government' Named; Work Resumes [AFP]	14
--	----

Mozambique

Renamo Reportedly Kills Seven in Convoy Attack *[Johannesburg Radio]* 14

Zimbabwe

Government Begins 'Retrenching' Civil Servants *[Johannesburg Radio]* 14

Zaire

More on Political, Domestic Events, Developments

France Suspends Aid

AB2510132091 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT
25 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 25 (AFP)—France announced Friday that it was suspending aid to Zaire and evacuating remaining French nationals from the country due to ongoing political and social unrest there.

The announcement came shortly after Belgium, the former colonial power in Zaire, called on its remaining citizens to leave Zaire as quickly as possible.

"Our assistance to Zaire is suspended," French Foreign Ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard told a news briefing, adding that all government aid workers, both military and civilian, were being withdrawn.

French troops would be withdrawn once the French nationals had been pulled out, Bernard said.

He also said some French Embassy and consular officials were being pulled out, leaving only skeleton staffs in Zaire.

Other French nationals in Zaire, which has been rocked by rioting, looting and anti-government demonstrations since late last month, will be evacuated "as quickly as possible," he said.

"As soon as the French nationals have left, the remaining French troops in Zaire will be withdrawn," he said.

Earlier Friday in Brussels, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said, "The Belgian Government has been forced by the latest developments in Zaire to immediately demand that its citizens living in Zaire leave the country so as not to endanger their security or their lives."

"This evacuation should take place as quickly as possible in order to take advantage of the presence of Belgian soldiers still in Zaire," he said in a statement.

Martens called a meeting of his top ministers Friday to discuss the Zaire situation and notably decide on whether to withdraw the remaining Belgian troops from the country. He said France and the United States were being consulted on the decision. [passage omitted]

Foreign humanitarian workers in the city said at least 17 people had been killed in the rioting and widespread looting which erupted Monday [21 October] and continued through the week.

The Belgian troops had been in Lubumbashi since an earlier wave of rioting and looting there and across the country in late September which prompted military intervention by both Brussels and Paris and the evacuation of many foreigners.

Before those troubles, about 10,000 Belgians lived in Zaire.

Radio, TV Resume Programming 25 Oct

AB2510151591 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT
25 Oct 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 Oct (AFP)—Work has resumed normally at the Zairian Radio and Television Services after 48 hours of providing only minimal service. This was announced at midday today by La Voix du Zaire [The Voice of Zaire] monitored in Brazzaville. During a meeting held this morning in Kinshasa, the personnel reaffirmed their "firmness" on a number of demands. The demands concern suspending the board of directors of the services, guaranteeing freedom on the editorial board of TV and radio news services, rehabilitating several TV journalists who have been suspended, and guaranteeing political neutrality for the two networks, the radio added.

Representatives and officials of the corporation management are discussing these demands which are aimed at providing the public with information that is true, honest, and, as far as possible, objective, the Zairian radio concluded. Yesterday and this morning the minimal service, both at the radio and television, was provided by soldiers.

Sacred Union Backs General Strike

AB2510162291 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT
25 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Oct (AFP)—The Sacred Union, comprising Zaire's major opposition parties, has decided on an unlimited general strike and was to hold a general meeting this afternoon. Mr. Mungul Diaka, Zaire's prime minister-designate who called his first news conference this morning, did not show up because the head of state Mobutu Sese Seko detained him in N'sele estate, about 40 km away from Kinshasa.

Moreover, the national radio and television (OZRT), whose workers resumed work today, broadcast reactions extremely hostile to the nomination of Mr. Mungul Diaka, notably that of the Sacred Union, which accused him of "felony." An OZRT spokesman stated on television that the staff decided to "disseminate information" and call journalists who had been suspended or dismissed for political reasons back to work.

Radio and TV news had been taken over by soldiers because of OZRT staff protests. The new tone of information on state media is likely to have a significant effect on the people who have until now been used to hearing only official addresses.

Rally of Democrats Supports Tshisekedi*EA2510172491 Bukavu Voix du Zaïre in French
0415 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] Concerning the current political situation, the Rally of Democrats of the Republic [RDR] congratulates the Zaïrian people for showing the authorities their firm determination for change through their strong reaction to maneuvers which obstruct the move toward democratizing our country. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the RDR invites political leaders and all forces wishing change, particularly the Sacred Union, to strengthen their position to save the country from a return to dictatorship in which the Republic's president and his colleagues operate unjustly by contradicting popular will. The president and his colleagues must know that there is no genuine democracy without (?real) power-sharing, the democracy which was introduced in Zaïre being the expression of the people (?and not) that of one person.

In view of the above, the RDR, which is a member of the Sacred Union, reiterates its support for Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, the Sacred Union, and all forces for change. The RDR insists on asking President Mobutu to cease his diabolical maneuvers aimed at crushing the democratization process which is the hope of the Zaïrian people.

The RDR asks [words indistinct] Bernardin Mungul Diaka to show Mr. Mobutu that his appointment is just a poisoned gift and a coup d'etat against the [word indistinct] sovereign people.

The RDR believes that the sovereign national conference should be convened as soon as possible to provide the country with legitimate and reliable institutions to govern the Third Republic.

Issued in Bukavu, 23 October 1991

Signed by the national counselor charged with external relations and spokesman of the [words indistinct].

Sacred Union Expels Diaka, RDR*AB2510182791 Paris AFP in French 1659 GMT
25 Oct 91*

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Sacred Union (a cartel bringing together opposition parties) held today in Kinshasa decided to remove the new Zaïrian Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka and his party, the Rally of Democrats for the Republic (RDR), from its ranks. The meeting, which was attended by leaders of the Sacred Union's larger parties, also sacked Mr. Singa Udju, chairman of a small party belonging to the union that had expressed its support for Mr. Mungul Diaka.

Unrest in Lower Zaïre Province*AB2510203091 Paris AFP in French 1938 GMT
25 Oct 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Oct (AFP)—Fresh disturbances and looting took place today in Zaïre's Lower Zaïre Province, between 200 and 300 km west of the capital, it was learned from reliable sources. These disturbances affected Mbanza-Ngungu (former Thysville), Lukula, Boma, and Muanda.

At Lukula, a cement factory employing 600 workers was attacked by soldiers who looted the supply warehouses, the same sources stated. According to sources in Kinshasa, similar incidents took place in other towns of the region.

In Mbanza-Ngungu there is a training camp for Zaïrian Army soldiers trained by French military assistants. The French technical assistants have left here for Kinshasa, in accordance with French Government instructions given today.

Belgian Embassy Evacuation Plans*AB2510210091 Paris AFP in French 2002 GMT
25 Oct 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Oct (AFP)—The Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa has notified all foreign chanceries about the evacuation points in Zaïre from which the Belgian Army will operate. On 28 October the Belgian troops, using Hercules C-130 aircraft for the exercise, will operate flights to Kananga, Kitwit, Mbandaka, and Bandundu with a possible flight to Kisangani.

On 30 and 31 October, there will probably be flights from Kamina, Lubumbashi, and Kolwezi. The foreign chanceries in Kinshasa have asked the press to disseminate this information so that foreigners wishing to leave Zaïre can make arrangements.

Diaka Holds News Conference*LD2510231191 Kinshasa Zaïre OZRT Television
Network in French 2020 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Opening remarks by new Zaïrian Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka at a news conference in Kinshasa on 25 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] A warm welcome, dear journalists. Seeing that you have fully filled the news conference hall, I realize the importance you are giving it, and I believe it is in line with the situation prevailing in our country. As you can see, I have not come here with a text to elaborate theories before you, as I realize that it is especially you that have certain questions, about which I would like to provide some clarifications, and perhaps details, and perhaps answers. Simply, all I am going to say to you—and it is the first question I think you want to ask—is how was I appointed prime minister? Was I a candidate? Did I ask for this post, and why? I am also going to tell you very briefly the reasons why I accepted this heavy and difficult task—and also perhaps to tell you in a few words how we intend to act

in forming a government which could be as democratic as possible, and as representative as possible—and a government in which the Zairian people can feel reconciled with itself. Thus I will be very brief, and I should start by apologizing to you. [passage omitted]

Dear journalists, on 23 October I received an urgent message from the president, asking me to see him for extremely important reasons of state. I met him. He talked to me about the situation prevailing in our country, and about the political impasse at which we have arrived. I think we are all actors here, and it doesn't seem necessary to me to give further details, because you know. He recalled that our country has been in an impasse for a month, and that at the present not only do we not have a government, but we don't even have a government to oversee the current affairs of state, given the fact that the previous government [words indistinct] of Mulumba Lukoji, and that he had to issue a decree ending the latter—that is, the government preceding mine. He explained to me that this is the most serious and the most profound political crisis that our country has ever experienced, and that it was necessary that a government administering the country be formed as soon as possible.

I said to the president that I was not expecting this meeting, because, belonging to the Sacred Union, I attended the meeting during which we decided to present again the candidature of Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, and that I needed to think and needed a bit of consultation. We parted. After having thought for a long time, after having considered the pros and cons, after having examined the political situation of the country, the purely political level, the situation of hopeless deterioration of the economy of our country—particularly the events of 23 and 24 October, of which you are aware—and also taking into account the situation developing inside the country, particularly in Lumumbashi and in other big towns of our country—as a nationalist, as a man deeply loving the 35 million Zairian men and women, despite the big problems—nobody would have declined to be in charge of such a situation—I thought that in the life of a people [word indistinct] accept to play the sacrificed one.

And I took this option, but knowing also the way in which our country has always been ruled and administered. Being enriched by the experience of my own political career, of the opposition I have led since 1969 against the single party regime and the method of rule of the Second Republic, characterized by words which even the founders of the Second Republic were not afraid to denounce—corruption, mess, impunity, and all the illnesses—I thought, would it not be too daring to accept such a mission, given the fact that during 22 years we have not been heard, and when at the very moment the situation has become catastrophic we are asked to take charge of it?

This thought made me set up certain conditions. I had time to explain this in my statement following my nomination. It seems to me impossible to form a team to

deal with the words I have just spoken here, to take the bull by the horns to find multidirectional solutions—there are economic, social, and financial problems, all problems which one man alone cannot hope to solve. So I said that to undertake such a responsibility could not go hand in hand with being subjected to diktat from any corner. So I told the president of the Republic that I intended to choose myself the collaborators, or colleagues, who were to join me in tackling the problems I have just mentioned to you.

Second, based on the experience I culled in 22 years of fighting against the methods of management of the Second Republic, against the practices of the president himself, I considered that things ought to be clarified before I could answer yes. These things to be clarified were that the prime minister—such as we defined him both within the United Opposition Front, which I founded myself, as well as within the Sacred Union of the Opposition, which succeeded the former—in our view the prime minister must be the head of government, truly a head of the government, and in charge of the whole management of the affairs of state.

I said that he was not merely to accept but also become thoroughly convinced of the fact that the National Sovereign Conference must resume its work almost immediately after the forming of my government, with the description conferred upon it by the Zairian people—that of being a national sovereign conference.

The prime minister will have no call to interfere with the debates, with the direction of anything to do with the national conference, which in that case would no longer be sovereign. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

I told the head of state that in my position as head of organizational power I had to be capable of clearing up [faire la toilette] so that the national conference could answer the expectations of the Zairian people. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

The president of the Republic himself had to take some time to think about all this. In answer to my first question he said yes, and that is why I set up the method of consultation and the venue of consultations completely independently. It is completely independently that I resort to the people to seek some of my colleagues, because my idea of the government which I intend to form is that this government should be one made up of the people. I have to call directly on the people to help find men to collaborate with me, aware of the seriousness of the situation in the country. I have therefore deemed that in the present situation it is impossible to form a government by consulting only the political parties, despite the fact that I am head of a party myself. [passage omitted]

I thought in inviting the delegates of the conference with all the tendencies included in the sovereign national conference, political parties and associations alike, if I ask them to designate their representatives in the government, I think I would succeed. The Zairian people, its boys and girls, would be represented in the government—some of them physically, some others morally, from all across the political spectrum. I chose this method. If the Zairian people wish to resolve their problems, this would be better done in unity. We should all be involved [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

I intend to affirm here, and solemnly, that nobody will ask me that the Zairian people should be led by this political tendency rather than that. I intend to affirm here that the freedom of speech will be complete. I intend to affirm here that the freedom of association will be complete. And as I stand here before you journalists, I want to affirm that freedom of the press will be complete.

If in the next few days—and I hope so—the sovereign national conference gives us institutions which will allow us to hold elections, I intend to affirm that they will be fully free and transparent. So as in sports, may the best man win! Because this would be the fruit of the Zairian people, who have expressed themselves freely. [passage omitted]

Sacred Union Statement Read

EA2610180591 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The Sacred Union met at [word indistinct] located in Limete yesterday afternoon.

Given the current situation, members of the Sacred Union once again reiterated their confidence in Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, sole candidate for premier. The Sacred Union also expelled from its ranks Mr. Mungul Diaka and N'singa Udju for not respecting the decisions taken 22 October.

[Statement read by announcer] We, political parties, civilian associations, student movements, civil servants and state officials, and other social organizations [words indistinct] and members of the Sacred Union, met 25 October in an extraordinary meeting.

Considering our motion of support and confidence in the prime minister on 22 October; considering the unfortunate appointment of Mr. Bernardin Mungul Diaka as prime minister outside the consensus reached at the Marble Palace, and which was reiterated by the head of state himself at N'sele before many national conference delegates; and considering the unanimous and spontaneous disapproval of the people following the appointment, disapproval expressed in the many street demonstrations both in Kinshasa and other parts of the country:

First, [we] take stock of the fact that Mr. Bernardin Mungul Diaka, president of the Democratic Rally for the Republic and Joseph N'singa Udju, president of the UPRJ [expansion unknown], have disqualified and expelled

themselves from the Sacred Union by dissociating themselves from its cause and its motion of 22 October;

Second, we warn all the Sacred Union members against any attempt to be part of Mungul Diaka's government or any other government that does not conform with the 22 October declaration;

[Third] we denounce bomb attacks perpetrated against some compatriots who are victims of intolerance;

[Fourth] we reiterate our commitment to strictly respect our 11 February [declaration] to never betray the Sacred Union and to respect its decisions until final victory;

Fifth, we reaffirm our total confidence and our firm support solely for a government led by Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, who enjoys the massive support of our people.

Military High Command Issues Communiqué

EA2610211591 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
1800 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Here is the communiqué of the military High Command: On Friday, 25 October, the military High Command met under the chairmanship of the (?chief of general staff) of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ]. The military situation prevailing in the country was discussed during the meeting. It came out that some soldiers in our ranks committed acts of indiscipline, notably pillaging. This was evidenced during the FAZ chief of staff's short visit to the second military region barracks. Considering that the FAZ have (?as their prime) mission the protection of the people—whether Zairian or foreign residents—and their property, the proper functioning of the Republic's institutions, and the undertaking of successful missions requiring strict and absolute respect for order and discipline, the military High Command strongly denounces all acts of indiscipline, especially when the victims are foreigners.

Second, it calls on commanders to pay special attention to their obligation to henceforth submit to military justice any member of the military suspected of indiscipline; the authorities in this case having to apply the process of in flagrante.

Third, [words indistinct] command of military regions and areas to carry out police operations.

Fourth, in this framework, it asks the public to note that law enforcement agents, in conformity with the law, will be allowed to use firearms in case of violence [words indistinct] to defend themselves or others.

Fifth, it calls upon the whole population to be vigilant and to hand over to the military authorities any weapons or materiel.

Sixth, it asks the public to note the fact that the illegal possession of arms or ammunition falls under military jurisdiction.

Seventh, it lastly congratulates and encourages the soldiers from the barracks which showed discipline and safeguarded the honor and esteem of our FAZ.

Issued in Kinshasa on 26 October, on behalf of the military High Command

[Signed] The FAZ (?chief of general staff), Mayele [names indistinct], general

Diaka Supporters Issue Communiqué

EA2610212691 Kinshasa Voix du Zaïre in French
1800 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] [Words indistinct] here before us, is a press communiqué issued by the national committee for the support of Mungul Diaka's government. It reads as follows:

The members of the national committee for the support of the government of Mungul Diaka hereby make a brotherly call to those Zairians who scrupulously respect the democratic rules and all people of goodwill who love peace and justice without sexual, racial, regional, religious, or philosophical discrimination [words indistinct] the spirit of love towards our friends and the motherland, to be tolerant towards the prime minister. They ask the patriotic front of the Sacred Union, which collaborated for 27 years with the president of the Republic, to respect the fundamental rights and liberties of each Zairian. They also ask print and broadcast journalists to recognize that the freedom of expression, thought, press, and opinion has limits that cannot be crossed without [word indistinct].

Some western embassies should not interfere in the affairs of the Zairian Government. They [words indistinct] the national and international opinion that Mr. Mungul Diaka [word indistinct] has the (?mission) of the Zairian people to (?reconvene) the national conference [words indistinct], which must restore peace in Kinshasa and throughout the country. Mr. Mungul Diaka favors the reorganization of the public and territorial administration.

Oil Installations Ordered Closed

AB2710100091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Excerpt] French and Belgian troops dispatched to Zaïre have been instructed to close down this weekend the oil installations in the western town of Moanda, on the coastal region between Angola and Cabinda Province, an enclave within Congo. Troops were seen last night moving toward Moanda, where the headquarters of oil companies and their installations have been completely looted in recent days.

There are many oil fields in that region and the soldiers, as I said earlier, have been instructed to close them down to avoid any ecological catastrophe. [passage omitted]

Opposition Newspaper Destroyed

AB2710125091 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT
27 Oct 91

[Text] Brussels, 27 Oct (AFP)—In Kinshasa last night a violent explosion completely destroyed the headquarters of the main opposition party newspaper, ELIMA, it was learned today from the Belgian minister of foreign affairs.

The ministry spokesman said the explosion "totally destroyed" the printing house and the offices, but he did not know about any casualties.

Democratic Leader's Home Destroyed

AB2710150091 Paris AFP in French 1407 GMT
27 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Kinshasa [dateline as received]—An explosion during the early morning of 27 October destroyed the residence of Mr. Tambwe Mwamba, president of the Union of Independent Democrats (UDI), one of the parties making up the the opposition Sacred Union coalition, witnesses have reported.

It is not known if Mr. Mwamba was home at the time of the explosion or if there were any casualties. [passage omitted]

Diaka To Announce Cabinet 28 Oct

AB2710152691 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT
27 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Oct (AFP)—Zairian Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka announced today that the composition of the new cabinet will be made public tomorrow evening. "I have ended my consultations and I will submit the new cabinet list this afternoon to Marshal Mobutu," Mr. Mungul Diaka told the press. Asked about his relations with Marshal Mobutu, Mr. Mungul Diaka said that he "considered himself the leading regime opponent for the past 22 years." He added that the present political system constituted a kind of "cohabitation." "I can tell you that it is the prime minister who will handle state affairs and no one else," the Zairian prime minister added.

"I intend, right from my installation in office, to restart the sovereign national conference, which until now was plagued by bottlenecks," he continued. "At this conference, the rules of the game will be fixed, and during the forthcoming elections we must beat President Mobutu," Mr. Mungul Diaka stated.

In conclusion, he appealed to the West to reconsider their decision to halt cooperation with Zaïre. "For 26 years, these states supported the current regime, and their decision to halt cooperation at the very time when

the country is moving toward democracy carries the risk of appearing like a reward to dictatorship," he argued.

Evacuation of Foreigners Continues

LD2610164191 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1600 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Foreigners are leaving Zaire. A convoy of 171 trucks carrying 500 Europeans has left Zaire for Zambia. In addition, 500 repatriated French nationals are expected tomorrow in Brazzaville coming from Kinshasa. They will then be evacuated by plane to Paris.

Looting continues on the field but the Zairian Army is ordering soldiers to stop. A communique from the top Army command says that acts of vandalism will no longer be tolerated.

500 More Foreigners Evacuated

AB2710144491 Paris AFP in French 1409 GMT
27 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Oct (AFP)—About 500 foreigners, including 250 French, who wanted to leave Zaire were evacuated today from Kinshasa to Europe via Brazzaville. According to the French consular office in Kinshasa, those who left were civilians who did so of their own free will or technical assistants and managers of various French public agencies who were instructed to do so by Paris.

According to the office, on 28 October there will only be about one hundred French left in the Zairian capital.

Mobutu Criticizes Foreign Attitudes

LD2710154891 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Statement by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at a brief news conference at the presidential palace on 27 October—recorded]

[Text] They want my head, they want my head at any price. Let us call this a new colonialism. There is no struggle. [sentence as heard] However, you are told to adopt a line of conduct, and when you do not submit to it, the result is a press campaign, indoctrination, insults, and all sorts of things are said. The day before yesterday, it was your cooperation minister [as heard] who dared to say, and I find this very serious: Mobutu has led Zaire for (?26) years, he does not want to give his place up, so we cut all aid to force him to leave. I think that this is very serious. What is called democracy of democratization is an interference in our affairs which is (?unacceptable). I cannot accept this kind of ultimatum. No one can impose a line of conduct on me.

Mobutu Vows To Stay in Power

AB2710161591 London BBC World Service in English
1500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[From the "World News" program]

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire has vowed to stay in power despite growing opposition to his government. He ruled out any possibility of sharing power with the opposition leader, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, whom he sacked as prime minister last Monday [21 October]. He also accused Western powers of flagrant interference in Zaire's internal affairs. He was speaking in an interview in Kinshasa with our West Africa correspondent, Ofeibea Quist-Arcton.

[Begin recording] [Quist-Arcton] President Mobutu was in a fighting mood during the morning. At a breakfast interview at his heavily guarded riverside residence near Kinshasa, he accused Western governments of trying to dictate to him. President Mobutu said this was totally unacceptable. Mr. Mobutu was answering questions about international pressure on him to establish a broad-based consensus government in Zaire, and urgent political reforms. I cannot accept this sort of ultimatum, he told us, nobody can dictate to me.

[Mobutu, in French] They want my head. They want to have my head at all costs.

[Quist-Arcton] They want my head, said the president, with a growl in his voice. They want my head at any price. And he went further: Mr. Mobutu said it was now clear that Western aid was mixed with all sorts of threats and blackmail. He said the international media was being manipulated by these governments in a ferocious vilification campaign against him. The Zairian president said the West was inconsistent, criticizing Zaire while continuing military and financial aid to African countries which he claimed had showed no signs of embracing democracy. I represent real change, Mr. Mobutu told us, I represent the democratic process in Zaire.

But many would contest that proud boast, including President Mobutu's arch-political rival, opposition leader, Etienne Tshisekedi, the man he sacked as prime minister last Monday after only five days. Mr. Mobutu said he had no intention of reinstating Mr. Tshisekedi. He said Tshisekedi once, yes; twice, yes; but three times, no. The president said there were plenty of other perfectly competent people in the opposition who had already worked with him in the past. [end recording]

Shabunda Area Supports Tshisekedi

EA2710195691 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Here is the political declaration of the Sacred Union for the forces of change for the area of Shabunda [west of Bukavu].

We, political members of the Sacred Union political parties, met on 23 October at the headquarters of the Development Solidarity Movement to discuss the present political situation and found it important and timely to give the following declaration:

The opposition Sacred Union, Shabunda zone, admires the Sacred Union's strength in the face of the dilatory maneuvers of the power that seeks to cause confusion within the opposition ranks over support for the crisis government of His Excellency Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba.

It asks for the immediate restart of the sovereign national conference, the sole framework of national consultation able to create a strong foundation of a truly democratic Third Republic. It believes that the sovereign national conference (could never be) a framework of reconciliation tolerance as the power would like to make us believe, but rather a framework for exposing the dictatorial regime of the Second Republic.

It asks the crisis government of His Excellency Etienne Tshisekedi to remove the ex-leaders of the former ruling party from all the regions, sub-regions, and zones before the forthcoming elections. This means regional governors, sub-regional commissioners, and zonal commissioners, in order to end electoral campaign threats and prevent cheating in the forthcoming elections.

Lastly, it strongly condemns the sordid maneuvers of the power aimed at torpedoing the democratization process and destabilizing the people's government of His Excellency Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba. [passage omitted]

Diaka Views 'Duty of State'

LD2810000391 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1957 GMT 27 Oct 91

["Excerpt" of interview given by Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka for foreign journalists in Kinshasa on 27 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Politics now: The composition of the Mungul Diaka government is expected to be announced tomorrow, Monday. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, I propose to you an excerpt of the interview Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka was kind enough to grant to the international press today.

[Diaka] In the life of a man, in the political career of a statesman, there exist moments when he is confronted by his conscience and by a duty of state toward his people. That is my case at this time. Three reasons have placed me in this situation. The first is the blockage in the process of democratization in our country which was announced on 24 April 1990 and then the blockage in the proceedings of the national sovereign conference which was convened on 7 August 1991, that is about two and a half months ago, day for day, and on 7 November it will be exactly three months ago.

The second reason is the unprecedented crisis experienced by our country both at the political and economic as well as socio-cultural levels, made worse of course by the latest events of which you are aware—they began on 23 and 24 September if I am not mistaken, or October, and also followed by a blockage of the institutions. For almost a month and a few days our country has not had a government, not even one which can transact current business.

Finally, the third reason is the reversal of values which has taken hold in our daily life which means that violence, intolerance, etc. appear to have become like a value. When one does not agree with one's neighbor, a political debate does not take place nor a discussion in the manner of an African chat session, what happens right away is stone-throwing, burning houses, killing, etc., and the consequence of that is that even our foreign friends who were here, who worked, who contributed by their work and their effort to building this country, have had to abandon us in order to go and find peace and quiet either in their own countries or elsewhere.

Faced with this question of conscience, I was called on to bring my modest contribution to redress this situation. I do not see how any statesman or any man, quite simply, who deeply loved his country could say no regardless of whatever the price of this may be. That is why, belonging to that category of man who cannot let his country continue to go into free fall, belonging to the class of nationalists of this country, I replied "yes".

Diplomats Abroad Said Unpaid

AB2610103591 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT
26 Oct 91

[Text] NAIROBI, Oct 26 (AFP) - Zairian diplomats in foreign postings have not been paid for months, in some cases even years, according to a diplomat contacted Saturday [26 October] in Kampala.

"Some salaries have not been paid for 30 months and our situation is very critical," said the diplomat who asked to remain anonymous.

He said the situation was particularly bad at Zaire's embassies in Khartoum, Kampala, Bujumbura, Dar-es-Salaam, Addis Ababa and the Kigoma consulate in Tanzania.

"We are threatened by creditors and our children cannot go to school any more because we can't pay," he said, appealing to President Mobutu Sese Seko "not to abandon Zaire's representatives abroad."

The envoy said the money for the diplomats' salaries "leaves the foreign ministry (in Kinshasa) regularly" but never arrives. "This means someone is syphoning it off,"

he said.

Mobutu: France Seeking Destabilization

AB2810143091 Paris AFP in French 1340 GMT
28 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Oct (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko has accused France of seeking to "destabilize him," in an exclusive interview with AFP today. Mr. Mobutu said he "had recordings of conversations held between a top-level official at the Quai d'Orsay, whose identity he refused to disclose, and the French ambassador to Kinshasa," Henri Rethore.

According to Mr. Mobutu, a "two-phase" plan was drawn up to "destabilize" him. "The first phase was to bring Etienne Tshisekedi [prime minister appointed after an agreement between the opposition and Mr. Mobutu then dismissed by the head of state] to power, and the second phase was to make him destabilize me," he told AFP.

"I have a recording of these conversations on tape which are well kept." "If something happens to me, they will be published here and abroad to enable national and international opinion to know the truth."

Patriotic Front Conference Opens, Speeches Made

ANC's Sisulu: Government 'Major Obstacle'

*MB2510112891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Walter Sisulu says the major obstacle to negotiations is the continuation in office of the present government. As Andrew Bolton reports, Sisulu has delivered his speech at the opening of the Patriotic Front conference in Durban: [passage omitted]

[Bolton] Sisulu says the National Party has used government powers and resources to try and marginalize their opponents and determine the terrain of struggle. He says as long as this is allowed to continue, it will not be possible to have free and fair elections or a transition to a genuine democracy.

Sisulu says given the government's track record, who can trust President F. W. de Klerk to govern South Africa during the transition. Sisulu made a plea for all parties and organizations to participate in talks and to work together for an interim government to administer South Africa during the transition period.

Sisulu was speaking in the absence of ANC President Nelson Mandela, who has been told by his doctors not to strain his vocal cords for 7 days.

PAC's Makwetu Speech Cited

*MB2510114091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] The vice president of the ANC, Mr. Walter Sisulu, says the major obstacle to negotiations is the continuing in office of the present government.

Opening the Patriotic Front [PF] conference in Durban, Mr. Sisulu said the ANC hoped that all parties and organizations would participate in the coming talks, because cooperation was needed to establish a framework for an interim government.

He said majority rule was nonnegotiable and could not be compromised, as much as this displeased President F. W. de Klerk. Great opportunity and challenges lay ahead in the possibility of a negotiated resolution to the conflict in South Africa.

He said the immediate task of the PF was to unite, while preserving the identities of the roughly 60 organizations taking part.

Another speaker at the conference, the president of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], Mr. Clarence Makwetu, called for a transitional authority in South Africa that would have control of the security forces and the electoral process. He said the PF should create sovereign joint structures for this purpose. Mr. Makwetu said that such structures should have only limited duration.

He added that the PAC was not prepared to negotiate with the government of President F. W. de Klerk, and was prepared to prenegotiate only the modalities of a constituent assembly. Any such discussion should take place at a neutral venue under a neutral chairman.

He said the PAC remained committed to its policy of returning land and all other resources to the dispossessed black people, as well as its policy of struggle on all fronts, including armed struggle. [passage omitted]

OAU Poised for Fact-Finding Mission

*MB2510141291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] The Pan-Africanist Congress strongly advocates a united approach to confronting the government on the demand for a constituent assembly. That's according to PAC President Clarence Makwetu, who gave the second presidential address at the opening of the Patriotic Front conference in Durban. Andrew Bolton reports:

[Bolton] [Passage omitted] Makwetu also thanked the OAU [Organization of African Unity] on behalf of the liberation movement for providing funds to make the PF conference possible. Earlier ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu announced that the OAU Ad Hoc Monitoring Group is poised to come to South Africa on a fact-finding mission.

ANC Papers on Constitution, Government

*MB2510151091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1413 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Oct 25 SABA—The African National Congress believes a new constitution should not simply reflect the "selfish interests" of any organization but should be an all South African "enabling" constitution.

This emerged in an ANC document presented to delegates at the start of the Patriotic Front conference in Durban on Friday.

The paper, written by ANC National Executive Committee member Joel "Mayibuye" Netshitenzhe, states that in forming the first democratic government, voluntary account would have to be taken by the majority party of a variety of interests to ensure national unity and stability.

Mr Netshitenzhe added the most appropriate forum for drawing up a new constitution was a constituent assembly [CA] which should be elected on the basis of one-person, one-vote and should be sovereign, subordinated to no other governmental or legal authority.

The CA would operate within the framework of broad constitutional principles worked out among "as many of the political forces within the country as possible—in an all party congress [APC]"

The paper said legal mechanisms might be needed to ensure that decisions taken at the APC were implemented. It added that a CA should consider automatically converting itself into a national assembly and form a government under the new constitution as in the Namibian experience.

The CA's electoral process could be based on a system of proportional representation which would allow for simplicity and fairness in the allocation of seats.

In another discussion paper, the ANC's Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa said if transition was to work at all, it had to be supervised by an interim government [IG] of national unity.

The IG would have to replace the regime and had to be composed of "an effective mix of political forces".

The IG would also have to:

- create conditions for free political activity;
- disband vigilante groups, hitsquads and would have to control the security forces;
- regulate and supervise elections;
- place a moratorium on controversial projects;
- dismantle apartheid structures; and
- control the state-owned media.

"An interim government should be seen as part of a process towards a new constitution and not as an end in itself," Mr Moosa added.

The IG would be necessary for the time between the end of an APC and the holding of the first election under a new constitution which should not be more than 18 months.

Minister Viljoen Criticizes Conference

*MB2510155291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] The minister of Constitutional Development, Gerrit Viljoen, has slammed the Patriotic Front Conference. He says it's a loose body of leaders of political organizations with no elected base.

Speaking at a business lunch in Pretoria Viljoen went on to say that the front is a ganging up of political parties eager to unite their strength against the ruling party.

Viljoen has also attacked the ANC [African National Congress] for calling the Patriotic Front a parliament in the making. He said the very name, Patriotic Front, created a false parallel with the position in what was then Rhodesia [now, Zimbabwe], which he said was a colony where the inhabitants fought against a colonial authority. The difference between that situation and South Africa was that the latter was a sovereign independent country in which the issue which the Patriotic Front

says it's fighting apartheid has already been rejected and abolished by the current government, he said.

Conservative Party Criticizes Violence Commission

*MB2510141891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party has criticized the government's Commission of Investigation for the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation.

The CP's justice spokesman, Chris de Jager, says that laws, commissions, and committees cannot bring peace. He says the body will merely put a temporary lid on the boiling pot.

National Service for White Males To Continue

*MB2510123291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100
GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] The chief of the defense force, General Kat Liebenberg, says that the defense force is considering further rationalization, but that nothing drastic will be done.

Gen. Liebenberg told military correspondents in Pretoria that he did not expect large-scale retrenchments as had happened in the Navy, but that the defense force was going ahead with plans to make the defense force a more effective organization.

National service for white men, according to the existing system, would continue until a new constitutional dispensation had been accepted. Gen. Liebenberg said that about 10,000 servicemen, most of whom were black and colored volunteers, had been deployed to help the police.

Some Students Oppose 'Conscription'

*MB2510171791 Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 25 Oct 91 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Tukkies [Pretoria University students] Rightwing Against Conscription"]

[Text] Rightwing students at the University of Pretoria have lashed out at national service, saying the National Party is "misusing" the Defence Force in defence of its own policies.

In the October edition of DEXTER, the mouthpiece of the "free Afrikaner at Tuks," (University of Pretoria) a report said that a new organisation—Aksie Volkseie Weermag [Action People's Own Army; AVW]—had been launched and that rightwing students planned to refuse to do national service.

Other reasons given for this were that the defence force discriminated against whites and that the "Angola experience" was a "political game which claimed many young lives."

The report said the AVW was of the opinion that the defence force was there to fight against an "external enemy." This was not the case in South Africa, where the defence force was being used by the National Party to force the New South Africa on the Afrikanervolk [Afrikaner people].

"Blacks study with me but are also members of the military wing of one of the organisations which is stirring up violence. As a result of this violence I am forced to do duty in his community to prevent this violence.

"Then he comes and accuses me of stirring up the violence.

"No, I am not at all prepared to extinguish the fires of violence created by political strife in other communities," the report quotes one student as saying.

AN SADF [South African Defense Force] spokesman said the mere threat of refusing to do national service did not constitute an offence.

"It is an offence only once the individual does not report for his national service and a court decides that he is guilty."

The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] says it could not support the rightwing students at Tuks, but that their plans did show the impracticalities of maintaining conscription.

"We predicted this sort of response but it has happened a little sooner than we expected. Sort of pre-post-apartheid, if you will," said ECC spokesman Mr. Chris de Villiers.

"We find it ironic, but it shows what a problem there will be in maintaining conscription and this just proves our point.

"However, we could not support the students by virtue of the politics of their move."

The article said the ECC's goal was to break the security forces so that a "more complete onslaught" could be launched against the government of the day.

25 Oct Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2510123591

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of Countries Hesitating To Trade With Country—"Countries that hesitate to resume trade with South Africa for fear of offending the ANC [African National Congress] are missing out on the markets that South Africa offers," points out the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 October. "It is they who will suffer, not South Africa, since South Africa is back in the world fold and its markets can only grow bigger and stronger. No wonder the ANC, the 'spoilers'

as Mr De Klerk calls it, is upset. The lifting of Japanese sanctions is a breakthrough for South Africa."

'Mud-Slinging' Inciting Violence—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 24 October in its page 6 editorial says that since the National Peace Accord was signed "there has been no peace." The "rivalry" between the ANC and Inkatha "has not been brought under control." "The ANC and its affiliates also insist there is a 'third force' in which policemen are said to be involved—and yet no convincing evidence is presented to show that this is so. Even State President De Klerk that most peaceful of all leaders, has been falsely implicated by ANC president Nelson Mandela, the police 'killing machine' supposedly carrying out his wishes. And to think that the peace accord specifically seeks to end this kind of mud-slinging and incitement."

THE STAR

World Begins To Recognise Change in South Africa—South Africa's acceptance in the World Cup cricket contest "is another pointer that we are finally rejoining the world," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 October. "Our tarnished image is being refurbished, people recognise change."

Correctness of Doctors' Anti-Tax Strike Questioned—A second editorial on the same page asks whether the planned two day anti-value added tax, VAT, strike by doctors is "ethically and morally correct?" "No matter how good their intentions, all doctors who choose to take part in the strike should carefully examine the consequences. This looks like a wrong action for the right reasons."

BUSINESS DAY

Peace Process Experiences 'Serious Difficulties'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 October in a page 10 editorial says the peace process set in motion by the signing of the National Peace Accord "is running into serious difficulties. This is due, not least, to petty politicking by one or more of the key players." BUSINESS DAY points out a "feature of the peace process so far has been its secrecy. The September 14 meeting itself has been the only exception. The meeting was arranged behind closed doors, and efforts to implement its agreement have been conducted in a similar way—interrupted only by occasional 'leaks' to the media. Sometimes there is an argument for secrecy or confidentiality when a delicate or uncertain process is being set in motion. But, "secrecy also removes the possibility of public accountability."

NEW NATION

Need for 'More Vocal' Peace Committee—"It would seem that the constitution the new South Africa will come up with will be one drawn in blood, because every concrete step towards a settlement engenders more violence," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 25-31 October. "It was argued during the signing of the Accord that the working

together of political formations in the peace committee would send signals to activists on the ground that the violence must stop. yet the peace committee has been deafening in its silence. We believe that the committee needs to be more vocal and visible if it is to play its rightful role. The committee must become the voice and the face of what should be achieved through the accord."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Not Much Faith in Peace Agreement—"The National Peace Accord is in tatters, its implementation delayed by petty politicking and incompetence while violence continues," declares the page 24 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 25-31 October. "It is clear that neither the perpetrators nor the victims of the bloodshed have much faith left in the agreement." President De Klerk's "myopic assertions that there is no evidence of security force involvement in the violence serves only to highlight the massive gap between what his government thinks and the way the vast majority of South Africans feel. In the townships, the warning signals are flashing loud and clear: we are on the verge of an explosion of frustration and anger. People will not wait while we debate the difference between an interim government and a transitional arrangement." THE WEEKLY MAIL also believes it "might be unrealistic to expect the international community to put together a peace-keeping force big enough to take control of our townships. However, they could play an invaluable role in stopping the violence and planning the election of a majority government. They could monitor the behaviour of all parties, the security forces and other institutions, such as the state media, and advise on how to stop the violence. They could, with a credibility denied to all the

current players, identify and isolate the perpetrators of violence. They could mobilise considerable resources to stop it."

Economic Agreement Possible Only on 'Vague Principles'—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 26 that the Nationalists, business, the ANC, and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, "now seem to agree that we need a negotiated compromise on economic policy." But, "for different reasons, neither the ANC nor COSATU is likely to be able to persuade its members to accept sacrifices soon. Nor does either speak for all those who would have to accept an economic compromise. The Nats still won't tell their civil servants to settle for change; even if they are more honest with skilled whites, there is no guarantee the whites will listen. And business leaders accept that no employer group is representative enough to bind business to a compromise." "So agreement is possible only on vague principles or on issues which don't force the parties to accept tough sacrifices. But the search for an accord is not a waste of time."

CAPE TIMES

Ultimatums Out of Place in Negotiation—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 October in a page 6 editorial declares that the expulsion of the Azanian People's Organization, Azapo, from the convening committee of the Patriotic Front "shows that the mainstream black nationalists organisations, the ANC and the PAC, have accepted that ultimatums are out of place in negotiation. In spite of the rhetoric flying back and forth between Messrs De Klerk and Mandela, and the depressing recurrence of violence, negotiation remains the name of the game."

Angola

Opposition FNLA Criticizes MPLA Governance

*MB2110204891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[“Excerpts” of statement by Angola Cabango, member of the Angola National Liberation Front Political Bureau, at a news conference in Luanda on 21 October—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, today accused the government of slowing down Angola's democratization process. Addressing a news conference, FNLA Political Bureau member Angola Cabango said the government was manipulating the national democratization process.

[Cabango] “The government talks about consultation with the political forces in the opposition but it fails to define with clarity the manner in which those consultations will be held and their shape. What we are witnessing is the reverse: We are seeing real manipulation of the whole democratization process. The existence of those loopholes allows the government and the current People's Assembly to act in the manner of the one-party regime. They approve laws and take measures that endanger the Angolan peace process and, above all, threaten Angola's territorial integrity.”

[Announcer] The FNLA's latter accusation concerned the government's, and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' stand on Cabinda Province.

[Cabango] “Regarding Cabinda Province's problems—whatever form they may take—we believe they must be resolved within the Angolan nation; in other words, they must be resolved by democratic and fully sovereign institutions. It can neither be understood nor accepted that such a sensitive and delicate issue should be dealt with in such a light manner. By the same token, we cannot accept that the president of the Republic should endanger Angola's territorial integrity for electoral reasons.”

[Announcer] This was a reference to the government's and the president of the Republic's stand on Cabinda Province. The FNLA says it already has proposals concerning Cabinda Province that it will present when it is convenient. At the news conference, the FNLA defended the need to urgently hold a national conference. No time frames were defined, apart from those concerning the end of the Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, troop confinement process.

Angola Cabango defended the need for such a conference and added that the FNLA believes it should be of a sovereign nature.

[Cabango] “Why should we have a sovereign national conference? This is the question many people are asking. In our humble opinion, contrary to what many are

saying, a sovereign national conference would never (?serve) as a court to try anybody. We insist on the need for a sovereign national conference because we think that the national democratization process' problems can only be resolved through it. Let us cite as examples the drawing up of the Constitutional Law, the Electoral Law, and a set of laws that must govern the whole process of democratization until the holding of free, fair, and democratic elections.”

[Announcer] The FNLA news conference also analyzed the country's economic situation. It said the government does not have the capability to overcome the existing obstacles.

[Cabango] “We regret the government's inefficiency in searching for quick solutions to the people's daily problems. Let us cite the following relevant examples: The food supply, transportation, medical care, education (?problems), unemployment, and so forth. The failure to rapidly resolve those problems clearly encourages the people to seek extreme solutions, including warehouse thefts, armed robberies, and so forth. Much is said about the [words indistinct] of the government, but nothing concrete or effective is being done. Thus, the country is moving toward social and economic chaos.”

[Announcer] Turning to the FNLA's political prospects, Angola Cabango stressed that his organization believes it will secure an electoral victory. He added he believed that an absolute majority might be harmful to the country.

[Cabango] “I do not think it will be possible for any party in Angola to secure absolute victory. It is not really advisable, either. In truth, an absolute victory would be dangerous to the country's future. Obviously, it is always possible to create alliances in any responsible and dynamic democracy. Our congress will draw up an electoral strategy and it will define its interests should it build a future alliance with any other party. Should the national interest make it necessary for the FNLA to build an alliance with another party, we will not hesitate to do so. To us, the main thing is that Angola should be a stable country after the elections. It should be a country moving forward. Should it be necessary to build an alliance, we will be ready to do it.”

[Announcer] The FNLA news conference also touched on other issues, notably confirmation that Holden Roberto will be the FNLA candidate to the presidential elections. It also touched on the issue of the return of former FNLA buildings and other property.

Dos Santos Deplores Continued Detention of POWs

*MB2510204091 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
2015 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] Lubango, 24 Oct (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has deplored the continued

detention of political and war prisoners in the country. He said this at a meeting with party and governmental officials as part of his visit to Lubango earlier today. He said it is unjustifiable that political and war prisoners should still exist in Angola despite the fact that the country already enjoys peace.

The peace accords signed in Bicesse, Portugal, on 31 May provide for the unconditional release of all Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, prisoners. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also noted that it is unjustifiable that, despite peace, the Angolan people can neither move freely nor go about their lives in a law-abiding manner.

Madagascar

'Alternative Government' Named; Work Resumes

*AB2510201291 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT
25 Oct 91*

[Text] Antananarivo, Oct 25 (AFP)—Work resumed in government offices in Madagascar on Friday [25 October] after a strike lasting almost six months which paralysed the private as well as the public sector. The return to work, ordered by an alternative government named during the strike by a coalition of opposition parties, went smoothly. None of the "ministers" of the alternative government tried to enter ministry offices as they did briefly during the strike. The only hitch came at the Industry Ministry, where several hundred staff spent several hours on the pavement outside and then went home because nobody could find the keys to the building.

The opposition said it would continue to stage mass rallies in the city centre here every Monday and Thursday from next week. Organised to date on an almost daily basis since June, the rallies have drawn tens of thousands and sometimes hundreds of thousands of

demonstrators urging President Didier Ratsiraka, in power since 1975, to step down.

The Interior Ministry meanwhile gave its own figures of casualties in Wednesday's incident at Antsiranana in the far north of the island when troops fired on opposition demonstrators. It said one person was killed and 68 wounded. Earlier media reports spoke of from two to 12 deaths, and between 40 and 60 wounded.

Mozambique

Renamo Reportedly Kills Seven in Convoy Attack

*MB2610122291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] At least seven people have been killed in an attack on a convoy by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] forces in the Tete Corridor in northern Mozambique. The convoy was bound for Malawi. The victims include two Zimbabwean drivers.

Zimbabwe

Government Begins 'Retrenching' Civil Servants

*MB2510175291 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government has begun retrenching civil servants in a number of its ministries under Zimbabwe's Economic Structural Adjustment program.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe's Public Service Association said 150 civil servants had been retrenched so far. The spokesman said this was only the beginning, and further major retrenchments would take place in the near future to reduce the country's large civil service.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

30 OCT 91

